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☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing SHIP

SWIFT PACKET.

She is well calculated as a Packet between this and the southern states, having handsome and extensive accommodations for passengers. She is well suited for the freights or West India trade, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expence. The inventory may be seen and the terms of sale made known by applying to

N. & J. FRAZIER,
No. 95 South Front st.

may 30 diw34wtf

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERT.*

november 19 2aw

FOR SALE,
By SIMON WALKER,
Pine-street, near Fifth street.

400 boxes Tin Plates,
Hardware, assorted in casks,
Sadlery, assorted in casks,
Woolwich proof CANNON, viz.
4 pounders, 8 and 11 cwt. each
6 pounders, 11, 13, 15 & 18 cwt. each
9 pounders, 20 and 23cwt. each
12 pounders 22 cwt. each.
4 short 18 pound carronades.
} with carriages complete.
Round, Double headed and Canister shot,
English Cannon Powder,
Cutlasses and Boarding pikes,
Muskets and Pistols,
Iron Crow Bars.

40 boxes Brown
10 ditto White
} HAVANNA SUGAR

june 28 dtm

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
300 pieces 1st and 2d quality Ruffia Duck
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal
} COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St. Martins Salt.

april 11 §

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Canton and for sale by the Subscribers.
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson, &
Souchong,
} TEAS.
Canton and Garden Fans,
Nankeens,
China Ware, assorted.
Umbrellas 13 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.
They have also remaining on Hand
Black Persians, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,
And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.
Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26 §

Old French Brandy in large and small cases
100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glass
20 chest pint & half-pint Tumblers, assorted
226 whole & 6 half-tierces Rice,
FOR SALE BY
Gurney & Smith.

may 1, 1799 §

TO BE SOLD,
An Invoice of Woollens,
CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—principally Dark Blue, and printed Cassimeres —Apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,
No. 151 Market-street.

april 29 5

An excellent Stand for Business
FOR SALE,
And possession immediately given.

THAT valuable stand for business at the head of Chester, Kent county, Maryland consisting of a brick store-house, 20 feet by 60, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, well apportioned for business, two twenty feet rooms for the reception of grain, and a counting room, and three rooms for goods, with an excellnet cellar under the whole, compleatly garnered off for salt and pickling pork, with a log corn crib adjoining, 10 feet by 40—This stand is situated in the handsomest and most advantageous part of the town for business and the prospect of returning good crops of wheat in the country around the head of Chester still tend to make it more desirable to those inclining to purchase.

For terms apply to messrs. *Levi Hollingsworth & Son*, Philadelphia, or the subscribers near the premises, GEORGE V. M'CANN
W. THOMAS.

P S—If the above property is not sold in three months from this date, it will be rented.

July 9 d8w

TO BE LET,
Possession to be given on the 26th August,
A convenient Three Story Brick House,
SITUATE in Spruce between Second and Third Street; apply at No. 110 South Second Street.

july 18 dt

Just Received, and for Sale by
PAUL BECK, Jr.
NO. 11, SOUTH WATER STREET,
Patent Sheathing Copper,
From 16 oz. to 24 oz. per foot,

	inches.	*inches.*			
Copper in sheets	48 by	24	from 6 to 30lb.	pr. sheet	
do.	do.	52	26	6	37lb. do.
do.	do.	60	30	8	60lb. do.
do.	do.	60	36	70	85lb. do.
do.	do.	60	39	100	110lb. do.
do.	do.	72	16	14	15lb. do.
do.	do.	72	18	15	14lb. do.
do.	do.	90	20	20	22lb. do.

Bottom Pipes, of various sizes,
Flat Bottoms, from 10 to 18 inches diameter,
Sheathing Nails (polished) 1 1-8 inch to 2 1-2 inches,
Forged Nails, from 2 1-2 inch to 7 inches,
Spikes from 5 inchs to 7 inches,
Clinch Rings from 1-2 inch to 1 1-8 inch
Copper Bolts from 5-8 inch to 1 1-8 inch,

ALSO,
100 tierces fresh rice,
60 pipes brandy 1st and 4th proof,
Imperial, hyson, hyson skin, souchong and bohea teas,
20 hogsheads allum,
25 do copperas,
Madder in hogsheads, barrels and kegs,
Spanish, French and Carolina indigo,
30 hogsheads molasses,
300 kegs of ginger,
20,000 wt of pepper,
Nutmegs, mace and cloves,
30 tons shott B B No. 1 to 9,
50 kegs of powder,
Port wine in pipes,
30 bales of cotton.

july 11. d3w

LANDING.
From on board the DOROTHEA, at Willings and Francis's wharf, and for SALE by the subscribers,
An assortment of
GERMAN LINENS,
—CONSISTING OF—

Estopillas	Guingas
Platillas Royales	Dowlas
Brown Platillas	Creas à la Morlaix
Bretagnes	Silesia white Rools
Rouanes	Warendorp linen
Checks & Stripes	Table Linen
Lesladoes	Linen fit for coffee bags
Bielefield Linen,	Pocket handkerchiefs

LIKEWISE,

German broad Cloth	50 hhds. claret
Thread	1200 demijohns
French silk Stockings	155 liquor cases
Swedish Iron	300 cases claret

12 pipes Holland Gin.
ON HAND,
Russia Bristles,
English Sail Cloth,
St. Petersburgh Hemp,
English Silk Goods—consisting of Satins, Ribbons, Persins, &c.
ERICK & LEWIS BOLLMANN,
113, south Third-street.

june 26 dtf

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
HAVE FOR SALE,
No. 165, Chesnut-Street,
Received by the last arrivals from Liverpool.
Ginghams,
Dimitys,
Muslinettes,
Muslins,
Printed Callicoes,
Checks,
Silk Striped Nankeens,
} In small chests, and trunks, suited either for exportation or home trade.
Cassimeres, elegantly assorted in small bales
Wildbore Fancys, in do.
Ternando Serges, in do.
Broad Says in do.
Coarse Woolens in bales
ON HAND.
Sail canvass by the bale or piece, No. 1 and 5
Nails 4, 6, 8 sprigs, clouts, clasps, sheathing and scupper
Sheet copper and copper bottoms
Sheathing paper
Yellow ochre in casks
China ware assorted in boxes
A quantity of empty port wine bottles
London particular & India market
Madeira wine
} In pipes and hogsheads
30 puncheons St. Kitts rum
20 ditto country ditto
11 six pound cannon
10 four pound ditto, with carriages, hand-spikes, rammers, spunges, shot &c compleat
Gun-powder in casks

july 9 eodtf

Lost or Mislaid,
A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States, No. 4933. in the name of Julia Wadsworth Knox, and for which, application is made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of said certificate; and all persons concerned are desired to take notice. CLEMENT BIDDLE.

may 23 d3m

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAVING been appointed administrator to the estate of the rev. JOHN WADE (deceased) late of New Jersey—
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those who have any demands against the same, to render their accounts without delay, properly attested

Edward Thompson,
no. 131, Market street

july 13 d2m

THE PARTNERSHIP
TRADING under the Firms of HARTSHORNE, LARGE & Co. and JESSE & ROBERT WALN, was dissolved 1 mo. 1st, 1798, and the partnership trading under the firm of HARTSHORNE & LARGE, was dissolved 15th of the 4th month last, all persons indebted to either of the above firms are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands to present their accounts.

7 mo. 13th d3m

☞ The Members of the Society of the Sons of ST. GEORGE, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern on Tuesday the 23d day of July instant, at 7 o'Clock in the evening.

GEORGE DAVIS, Sec'ry.

There are several new members to be balloted for.

july 17 dt23

THE Proprietors of the New Theatre are requested to meet at the City Tavern on Monday the 22d inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, to elect their agents.

N. B The election will open at half past 7 and close at 9 o'clock.

CHARLES BIDDLE.
Chairman.

july 12. dt22d

Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Officers and Crew of the Constellation will receive their prize money for the Frigate L'Insurgent, by calling on CHARLES BIDDLE, No. 243, Market-street, or

HENRY BENBRIDGE.

july 12 d1m

Unseated Lands in Luzerne County.
THE owners of unseated lands in Luzerne county (Penn.) are hereby notified, that unless the taxes due on said lands for the year 1796, are paid into the hands of General Lord Butler, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of August next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

John Phillips,
John Jenkins
Thomas Wright
} County Commis'rs

Commissioners' Office,
Wilkesbarre, July 1, '99 } (16) dt20A

PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, north Water street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Ninety Packages Ticklenburghs,
Hempen linen and Oznaburgs, from 1/6 to 2/9 per ell.
75 bales brown hessans, brown rolls and wide Polish rolls, suitable for coffee and cotton bags &c. &c.
20 chests patterbornes or white rolls
14 pipes choice old port wine
A few cases claret
25 tons hemp
1 box fine platillas
1 do. Bielefield linen
1 do. brown Holland
1 do. bed ticks, assorted
50 pieces Madras hhks
2 boxes Russia drilling
1 do. cambricks and lawns
1 do. tapes
4 bales coffee bags
1 box bunting for colors
2 packages oil cloths
1 barrel snuff-boxes
1 chest quills
A few do. slates and pencils
4 chests Nuremberg toys
1000 Demyjohns
5 chests men's slippers
12 trunks do. coarse shoes
300 sides upper and soal leather
40 kegs yellow ochre
37 do. pearl barley
7 box. lentilles
3 casks glue
3 do. twine
2 casts coffee mills
A few boxes window glass
20 silver watches
Roll brimstone
Naval stores, anchors, &c. &c.

The above are entitled to drawback, and will be sold at reasonable prices and a generous credit.

july 5 fa&w2w

Fashionable Millinery.
ELIZA M'DOUGALL,
NO. 134, MARKET-STREET,
HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz.
Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caes
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pipe straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do. do hats
Fancy bugle shoe rosts
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crape
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes.
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC HARVEY, Jun.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

St. Croix Sugar,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
WILL be landed To-Morrow, at South-street wharf, from on board of the brig James arrived at the Port,
FOR SALE BY
FRAGERS & Co.

june 18 6

UNSEATED LANDS.
THE owners of Unseated lands in FAYETTE COUNTY (Penn.) are hereby notified, that unless the taxes due on said lands for the years 1796, 1797 and 1798, are paid into the hands of General Ephraim Douglass, County Treasurer, on or before Thursday the 19th day of September next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs

Caleb Mounts,
James Allen.
John Fulton,
} County Commis'rs

Union Town, June 5, '99. (14) d3m

MAIL COACHEES
Between PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE,
LEAVE Philadelphia every day, (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Baltimore the next day, by 11 o'clock, A. M.
Returning.
Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.
Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 12 o'clock at noon, arrive at New-York the next morning, by 8 o'clock.
Returning.
Leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next morning, by 7 o'clock.
Seats in the Mail Coaches to be taken in New-York,
At Butman's Office, No. 5, Cortland-street.
In Philadelphia.
At Francis' Hotel, No. 13, south Fourth-street, and at the Franklin Inn, No. 80, north Second street.
In Baltimore.
At Evans' Tavern.
Fare for Passengers, 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to New-York, and 8 Dollars from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
All baggage over 14lb. weight, is carried at 5 cents per pound.
The Proprietors are not responsible for Baggage. LEVI PEASE,
Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
WARD, BROADHURST, JONES & Co.
Proprietors of the Mail Line, from Philadelphia to New-York.
General Post-Office, May 1 } §

OFFICE
No. 14 Chesnut street, or No. 25 Arch street,
FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
Commission Business,
Transacted Extensively.
—
MONEY ADVANCED,
On good Paper, on Mortgages and Merchandize.
Also, Purchases and Sales of LANDS made,
By *JAMES NEWPORT.*

july 3 2aw tf

TO BE SOLD BY
JESSE & ROBERT WALN.
Old Port Wine, in Pipes, Hhds. and quarter casks,
Also Landing at their Wharf
From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.
Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 §

AT a special meeting of the Board of property in Lancaster, June 24, 1799.
Present,
Daniel Brodhead, Sec. Gen.
John Hall, Secretary,
Francis Johnston, Reg. Gen.
} *of the Land Office.*

The petition of Thomas Stewardson on behalf of himself and the other trustees for the estate of Samuel Caldwell, surviving partner of James Meese, bearing date Philadelphia, 5th Month 17th 1799, stated as follows, viz. That a certain John Collins had in consequence of fraudulent deeds poll, obtained patents for two certain tracts of land, one situate in the county of Northumberland, surveyed to Samuel Caldwell in pursuance of a warrant dated in 1774, and the other situate now in Luzerne county, surveyed to said Caldwell by a warrant also dated in 1774—and requested that patents might be granted, for the said tracts, to William Crammond, Edward Tilghman, John Ashley, and Thomas Stewardson, trustees of the estate of Samuel Caldwell, surviving partner of James Meese, as the said two tracts were part of the estate of Meese and Caldwell.

Whereupon the Board having considered the same, ordered that at least six days notice be given in one of the Philadelphia newspapers, and in the Lancaster Journal to the said Collins or his assigns, to appear before the Board on the first Monday in October next, to shew cause if any he or they have, why patents should not issue for the said two tracts to the said trustees agreeably to the prayer of the said petition.

A true copy
For JOHN HALL, Esq.
Sec'ry of Land Office.
N. LUFBOROUGH.

july 8. d2m

FOR SALE,
A variety of Lots, many of them very advantageously situated north of the city of Philadelphia, in different parts of the Land known as the Estate of the late William Martin, Esq—many of the lots afford valuable sites for Country seats, not exceeded by any within the same distance of the City, other lots are well adapted for Garden Grounds, Pasture &c. a third description is well calculated for buildings fronting upon Frankford road, Second, Third, and Fourth streets continued to the German Town Road, and also on Cross Roads designed to be laid out from Fourth Street to Turners Lane, to which the property extends—For further particulars, application to be made to NICHOLAS HOLYDAY,
on the Premises westward of Fourth Street.

8 july dtf.

THE partnership of Joshua B. Bond, and John Brooks, trading under the firm of Bond & Brooks, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment to Joshua B. Bond, and those having demands to present their accounts to him for settlement,

Joshua B. Bond.
John Brooks.

april 1 §

ALL PERSONS
HAVING demands against the Estate of Donald Grant Mitchell, esq. late a captain of Artillerists and Engineers, in the service of the United States, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts legally authenticated—and those indebted to the said estate to make payment to

NICHOLAS DIEHL, administrator.
No 30, Walnut-street.

june 22 eod4w

WANTS A PLACE,
As a Seamstress or Child's Maid;
IN a small family, who are going to the country, a YOUNG WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and who has learnt the Mantua Maker's business. Enquire in Arch-street, at the third house west of Eighth street, on the north side of the way.

july 15 ¶ d6t

TO
Journeymen Shoemakers.
TWO HUNDRED will receive immediate employment by applying to
WILLIAM M'LAWS, Sadler,
No. 72, Chesnut-street.

June 12 §

CANAL OFFICE,
June, 28th 1799.
A MEETING of the *Stockholders* of the *Delaware* and *Schuylkill* Canal Navigation will be held on Thursday the *first* of August next, at 6 o'clock in the Evening at the Canal Office.
By order of the President,
GEORGE WORRAL, Sec'ry
to Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company.

june 29 2aw t1 au

Delaware & Schuylkill Canal Office,
Philadelphia, May 9, 1799.
IN pursuance of a resolution of the president and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company, the Stock-holders are hereby notified and required to pay, on each of their respective shares, to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office in this city,
15 dollars on the 15th June next,
20 dollars on the 15th July next, and
20 dollars on the 15th August next.
Wm. GOVETT, Treasurer.

May 13. m&tu4w (dfr.1 2 to 15A)

Dissolution of Partnership in the Island of Antigua.
THE subscriber gives this Public Notice that the Partnership of Shervington and Dixon is this day dissolved. He begs leave to acquaint his Friends that he continues to carry on business in his own name and solicits a continuance of their favors
WILLIAM SHIRVINGTON,
St. John (Antigua,) May 16. (July 5)
dtm.

A beautiful Country Seat, for Sale
SITUATED on the bank of the Delaware joining lands of Matthias Sipler and Mr. John Duffield, 13 miles from Philadelphia and 7 miles from Bristol.
The buildings consist of a new two story Frame House and Kitchen adjoining—3 rooms on a floor, a Piazza the whole front of the House, a Pump of excellent water, also a good garden and orchard—10 acres of land will be sold with the premises, but more can be had if required. There is a gravelly shore at the river, the water stages for Burlington pass every day in the summer season, and the land stages for New-York within half a mile; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms of sale and other particulars by enquiring at No. 12, Dock-street, or No. 161, South Second-street.

june 1.

NOTICE.
—
THE Creditors of Woodruff and Thomson, late merchants of this place, insolvent debtors, are hereby requested to take notice, That the subscribers will attend on the 1st Monday in January next, in the year 1800, at John Johnson's inn, in this town, for the purpose of making the first dividend of their estate.

JOHN JOHNSON,
EDW. SHARP,
} Assignees.
Newton, Sussex county, New-Jersey, June 26, '99. } july 9 dtm

LAST NOTICE.
To the Creditors of Joseph Thomas,
A GENERAL meeting of the Creditors is intended to be called, for Thursday the first of August next, when *those persons only* as shall then have furnished their accounts can be recognized as such. At that meeting the Assignees hope to have it in their power to lay before them a circumstantial account of his concerns; and to propose some mode of adjustment to the Creditors. Those who neglect to furnish their accounts before that day, will be excluded from the benefit of any arrangements that may be then made.

Samuel W. Fisher,
William Buckley,
John Hall,
} Assignees of Jos. Thomas

july 2 w&fr.1 14.

TO BE LET,
A Large Commodious Cellar,
Under Friends Meeting House, in Keys' Alley.
Apply at
LEONARD SNOWDEN'S,
No. 130, North Front street.

7 mo: 6 eo4w

THE Creditors of Baly, Hill, & Evans, Insolvent Debtors, in the county of Sussex, are to meet the Assignee at the Court-House in said county, on the 25th of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of said Insolvent's estate, that may come to hand by that day.

CH. CASE, assignee.

june 25

TO BE SOLD,
A LOT of Land containing two and an half acres, situate in the manor of Moorland, Montgomery county, not far distant from the Newton road, and about 16 miles from Philadelphia, on which is erected a good Stone Dwelling House, Stone Spring House, and Frame Stable. On this place is a large garden, with every kind of vegetables, and a good bearing orchard of the best grafted fruit, such as harvest and winter apples, pears, cherries, mulberries and quinces. The crop in the ground consists of corn, flax, potatoes and clover. The situation is very healthy, and being in the neighborhood of several stores and flour mills, makes it a desireable purchase for any person wishing to secure a summer retreat at a small expence. Possession can be had immediately.

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BONSALL,
No. 64, Dock-street.

N. B. One acre of excellent woodland adjoining the above may also be had.

july 9.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

☞ *A reputable Friend has favoured the Editor with a Martinique Paper of July 3d, containing the following*

Late Foreign Articles

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Of the taking of Brescia, and of further operations in Italy.

VIENNA, April 29.

Lieut. Gugenins, of the Regiment of Nadasty, arrived here this day with the news that the town and Fortress of Brescia, were taken on the 20th inst. in the following manner;—Field Marshal, Lieut. Kray, charged with this enterprize, detached for the purpose Field Marshal Lieut. Otto with his divisions, who had already marched on the 17th from his position at Monte-Chiaro, by Castel Nedolo, to reconnoitre the town.

The 20th at midnight, Field-Marshal Otto quitted his Camp with his Division in two Columns. The battalion of Nadasty, posted in the Rezaro, upon the high road by Euphemia, as far as the entrance of the suburbs of Brescia.

Colonel Bitcskuti advanced on the high road leading from Castel-Nedolo to Brescia, with a battalion of the Anthony Esterhazy, which he commanded; and two Battalions Nadasty, commanded Colonel Absaitern, with the necessary Artillery. The battalion of Esterhazy was posted on the left of the high road near the town, to cover the Bomb batteries: and the battalion of Nadasty posted on the right to keep up the communication with the Battalion stationed near St. Euphemia. The third Battalion of Nadasty remained in reserve near St. Polo.

These Battalions directed their attack against the gate of Torro Longo. One Battalion of Esterhazy, commanded by Major-General Kraus, which was at Chedi, marched on the high road of Cremona by St. Zezo, against the gate of St, Alexander. This column was augmented by a Corps of horse artillery, and all the rest of the cavalry, commanded by Col. Sommariva, pushed forward as far as the high road to Crema, to cover the Left wing.

This enterprize was supported by 500 Cossacks, 1000 Foot Chasseurs and 500 Grenadiers, under the orders of the two Russian generals, the Princes Gorthecop, and Bagration. The division of field Marshal Lieut. Zuph was kept in reserve in case of necessity.

After these dispositions, Field Marshal Lieut. Otto sent a second summons to the French Commander and having received his refusal, the town began to be bombarded at 6 o'clock in the morning, and in the space of an hour and a half several Cannon were dismounted. This circumstance, together with the approach of the Battalion of Nadasty to the Gate of Peschiera, caused the Enemy to give way, & to retire with precipitation into the Citadel.

Our Pioneers immediately forced the Gate, and, by the exertions of Field-Marshal Lieut. Kray the inhabitants assembled upon the rampart lowered the drawbridge. The battalion of Nadasty then entered the town, drums beating and colours flying.

One Wing of the dragoons of Lobkovitz which was posted in the rear, under the orders of Major Count Karach, and a battalion of the Regiment of Esterhazy, took possession of the avenues and streets of the town, of all the roads leading to the Citadel, and thus secured this important place.

The enemy kept up a continual fire from the citadel, but without doing any mischief. The induced field marshal Lieut. Kray to summons the commander of the citadel, who at first demanded permission to withdraw his troops unconditionally; but perceiving the alarming preparations of the Imperial and Russian troops to take the citadel by assault, he resolved to capitulate. By this capitulation, the garrison, consisting of 1000 men, were made prisoners of war. Forty pieces of cannon, 18 mortars, 480 cwt. of powder a great number of muskets and gun carriages, with ammunition and provision of every kind, and a great quantity of stores, have fallen into our hands. This important conquest has cost us only one artillerymen.

May 4.

Field Marshal Lieut. count Bellgarde has written on the 24th April from Naunders, that he (in order to strengthen the operations of the Italian army on their advancing over the Chiese towards the Oglio) has given orders to Major-general Vickassovich to co-operate with his troops to the utmost. At the same time that general received an order from field marshal Suwarrow, to advance across Fotzone towards Ifeo, to support the movement of the army.

Before Count Bellegarde knew of the movements of the army of Italy, he gave orders to Colonel Stranch to enter into the Val Camonica from Michael Wallis and to advance from Tonal over Ponte di Legno towards Edolo.

After a most fatiguing march over mountains covered with snow more than two feet deep, the Colonel arrived at Vione.—The first posts of the enemy retired without much resistance; but the enemy defended themselves with obstinacy behind the entrenchments at Vione, but were driven from them by the bayonet.

Col. Strauch marched then to Vezza, and took possession of Anounzeno and the passes which lay between Ponte di Legno and Edole, towards Camonica.

Our loss was but trifling; and Colonel Stranch says, that his troops in this very fatiguing enterprize, and with such unfavorable weather, have shewn a praise-worthy and indefatigable perseverance, and in their battles an uncommon bravery.

Field marshal Count Bellegarde gave orders on the 22d to reconnoitre in different directions on the borders of Engadien and Brettgau, to examine the mountains, which were not passable according to reports.

The mountains being impassable, determined Field Marshal Count Bellegarde to delay reconnoitring; but Major Smid of Naugebauer, who was ordered to make a diversion towards Fimba Joch with a battalion of this regiment, had not received the counter order.

This active and skillful staff-officer commenced his march on the 21st, over Blockig Alps, towards Fimba Joch; after marching over this very difficult point, they met the first piquets of the enemy near Jarsenboden, who gave way without resistance, and retreated towards Manus. The advanced guard pursued the enemy warmly into the village, where an obstinate battle ensued. The enemy in the mean time succeeded in bringing up their Reserve to harrass the retreat of our troops fatigued by so difficult a march. Major Smid had on this occasion the misfortune to fall in the hands of the enemy with a part of his troops and some officers. The rest of the battalion returned to Ysgal.

UPPER RHINE, May 2.

We have the melancholy infomation that the two French Ambassadors at the Congress, Roberjot and Bonnier, were murdered on the 28th April in the evening, on their return from Rastadt to Selz; the following are the most ample particulars:

Baden, May 2.

The Congress, at Rastadt terminated on the 28th ult. about seven o'clock in the evening; a squadron of the Hussars of Szeckler, the same day entered Rastadt, and a trumpeter brought a dispatch from the Imperial Colonel Barbaczy, commanding at Gernsbach, to Baron Albini, to the purport that the French Ministers were to quit Rastadt in 24 hours, that city, owing to the operations of war, being to be occupied by the Emperor's orders, and that no further residence should be granted to them or any other French citizens. In the evening 400 more Austrians took charge of the gates of Rastadt. This notice having been given to the French Ministers, Bonnier, in particular, expressed much dissatisfaction at it; they resolved, however, though night was coming on, to set out: the Minister of Mentz, Baron Albini, solicited passports for the French Ministers, but could not obtain them from Colonel Barbaczy, who declared that only the Archduke Charles could give passports on such occasions. The remaining members of the deputation and the Prussian Ministers offered to accompany them to the Rhine, but they declined the offer.

No sooner had they set off in the evening of the 28th, and proceeded to the distance of a short quarter of a league, than some people having the appearance of Hussars fell in with the carriages: it was dark—the French Ministers were stopped, and their passports demanded of them.—Bonnier is said to have refused to give any further account than answering, that they were the French Ministers who wanted to return to France. A violent altercation then ensued, and the melancholy acts of outrage were committed. Jean de Brie received cuts on the head, but was not killed. He returned to Rastadt, with the Secretary of Legation, Citizen Rosenstrict.

Some persons were immediately sent from Rastadt, to convey the remains of Roberjot and Bonnier to that place. The carriages of the Ambassadors were entirely plundered of all they contained. On the 29th, in the evening, the remains of Bonnier and Roberjot were solemnly buried at Rastadt by torchlight.

The out lines of another Account, of the 4th May.

The French ministers departed, drawn by the Margrave of Baden's horses, which were purposely sent from Carlsruhe to Rastadt. Col. Barbaczy is said to have promised them a card or ticket, instead of a passport, but they set out out before he came. It is farther reported, that Bonnier as soon as he was stopped, jumped out of his carriage, drew his sabre, and fired his pistol at one of the assailants. The men are then said to have committed the murder. The ministers were escorted by two dragoons.

BY THE DUBLIN PACKET, ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

VIENNA, May 8.

According to letters from Lemberg the corps of the Prince of Conde entered Gallicia by forced marches on the 19th of April, and the Prince will lead it himself to Italy.

LONDON, May 25.

Extract of a letter from the Bishopric of Munster, May 6.

"Letters from Holland state, that the French Government is very much dissatisfied with the Batavian, and had signified as much to the Minister Schimmelpenninck, at Paris; and also, that if the French Republic should receive any more shocks similar to those of late, she would no longer be in a state to support her Batavian Sister, and that therefore the latter must be more active in increasing her own strength. This communication occasions no small uneasiness at the Hague, as they are sensible they can place no dependence on the Batavian army, which ought to be complete against the 1st of June. But this is impossible, as it still wants about 3000 men for the purpose.—It is then destined to march to the Rhine and the frontiers of Brabant, on account of the apprehensions entertained from the insurgents.

"With regard to the naval force of the Dutch Republic, things are not better circumstanced, on account likewise of the want of men, and especially of experienced officers and sailors. All descriptions of persons are averse to the service. Add to this, the Government has been obliged to give 800 men their discharge, as the time for which they had been engaged was so long elapsed as to provoke them to a sort of revolt in every ship. On this account it was found absolutely necessary to grant them their dismission, together with the payment of all arrears due to them. In each department the sole object of every one is, to scrape as much money together as possible, as it is visible to all that the business must speedily come to an end.

"There is no doubt of the French having insisted that their Batavian Allies should arm themselves, as the former have the utmost occasion for their troops elsewhere.—It is likewise evident that, in case of need, they will abandon the sister Republic, as there are such movements in some of the depots, and amongst the army tailors, &c. as clearly indicate such an event. An order is come from Paris, that all officers must send away their wives and baggages; as likewise, that the grand hospital, which is at Utrecht, must provisionally be transported to Brabant.

"A motion has likewise been made at the Hague to grant to the Batavian Executive Power two millions of Dutch guilders, to repair the lines, which have been neglected of late, and to fill the magazines which the French had emptied. In Bergen-op-Zoom, and all the towns of the Generality taken together, there are not an hundred good pieces of cannon to be found.

"In Brabant affairs again begin to be very unquiet. They execrate all who are not attached to their party, the number of which, however, daily diminishes.

"The report that there are a corps of Russians marching to Holland, makes the Revolutionists tremble. Of this the French are likewise in dread. They shudder when they hear of it, and exclaim "si done," as much as to say, then all is over.

"The re-cognization of an armed Burgher Militia has been announced, but every one is adverse to it.

"It is resolved first to raise eight half brigades upon the same footing with the standing army, together with a proportionate number of artillery and rangers. But of all this nomore will happen than of the proposed augmentation of the standing army with 10,000 men. All these are plans laid in the air, to furnish an opportunity to certain individuals to fill their purses before the business shall be terminated.

"The shutting up of all the Dutch ports causes very great confusion, and the scarcity with which it is attended is almost incredible. The merchants complain dreadfully; many of them have informed their correspondents of their having given up all foreign trade, of which some of our merchants here have received communications, and it occasions a stagnation in this country likewise."

"On the day when the anniversary of the adoption of the new constitution was celebrated in the Batavian Republic (the 23d ult.) all the bells were rong, according to order; but not the smallest symptom of joy was to be perceived on any countenance.

"P. S. I have just received, a letter, by which I am informed, that the Batavians are not to go to the Rhine. They French say they cannot trust them."

May 20.

French papers to the 15th inst. were received yesterday. They contain a variety of interesting intelligence. From a message of the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred it would appear that the Spanish squadron, which sailed from Ferrol, has arrived in the road of the island of Aix, with three thousand troops on board. A resolution of the Council has authorised the Directory to disembark the Spaniards, and it is hinted in the message, that in consequence of subsequent combinations it may be necessary to march them through a part of the territory of the republic. The French papers afford no conjecture as to the object of this expedition.

A letter from Strasburg states, that in consequence of the murder of the French ministers, the army of the Danube has resolved to give no quarter, and that this resolution has actually been carried into effect in some skirmishes which have lately occurred on the Lower Rhine.

All the Cisalpine Republic is in the possession of the allied armies. The evacuation of Milan is attributed by the French to the loss of a pitched battle between Lodi and Pavia, which was only finished by darkness. They retreated, it is stated, in good order to Pavia and on the third day of May their head-quarters had fallen back to Novara, in territory of Piedmont. It is thought they will be removed to Genoa, to support their right with the division sent into Tuscany in order to meet the army of Naples.

Rewbell goes out of the Directory by lot; Syeyes and Delacroix are the principal candidates to succeed him.

General Massena has transmitted to the Directory an account of some advantages gained by the French troops in the Grison territory, but which do not appear to have been of an important nature.

Four sail of the line, and several frigates are stated to be cruizing off the coast of Calabria, and have made a descent on the island of Procida. This is probably the expedition which sailed from Minorca under the orders of General Stuart.

Orders were issued on Saturday last to the clerks of the post office, to take no bank notes in payment, without being indorsed by the persons who present them.

By the last accounts from the Mediterranean, Lord Nelson had shifted his flag from the Vanguard to the Foudroyant.

The booty which the Austrians have taken on the Po, amounts already to four millions of florins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.

The Porte has to day published the following intelligence:—

"After the French under general Buonaparte had gained a victory over the Turkish army in Syria, they advanced against Acre, in order to make themselves masters of the whole of Palestine. Djezar Pacha, enraged at the loss of the first battle, found means to inspire his troops with new courage, and led them again into the field.

"The issue of the second battle was in favor of the Turks. The French were obliged to retreat towards Egypt, and Djezar Pacha, estimates their loss in the whole at 6000 men. The battle was furious, and the loss of the Turks likewise is not small. Buonaparte, who has been forced to evacuate several posts, is in the vicinity of Gaza.

"Djezar Pacha writes to the Grand Signior, that he will not sheathe the sword till he has exterminated the French in Egypt to the last man."

The Porte has likewise received advice of another advantage gained over the French. Buonaparte had left in Egypt 17 ships laden with artillery and ammunition, which were to be conveyed to Palestine. This convoy was attacked by the English, who sunk five, took seven, and forced the rest to fly to the island of the Archipelago, whither they pursued them.

It is also reported here, that Sir Sidney Smith and Captain Trowbridge have effected a landing on the coast of Egypt, with Russian and Turkish troops; by which they have cut off communication between the army of Buonaparte in Syria and Alexandria and Cairo.

LONDON, May 16.

A private letter from Venice is said to state, that the Russians having taken a French post in Italy consisting of 60 men, 58 of them were put to death, and the remaining two ordered to go to the French Commander, and inform him that Suwarrow was arrived.

The Tigre is stated to have done great execution in firing upon a column of French troops that was marching along the shore.

Extract of a letter from Brest, dated the 2d.

"The fleet sailed on the 9th of April; but amongst the number of the ships which composed it there were 12 which seemed in no condition to resist the least accident of the sea. The cries and prayers of the inhabitants, who had part of their families on board of them, prevailed in having them brot in again to undergo some repairs. This operation deferred its sailing till the 26th; but notwithstanding these repairs its departure took place in the midst of general consternation, because a great number of the ships run the greatest risk, if overtaken by a storm, and that, besides this they cannot sustain an action, if they should be fallen in with, on account of their bad condition.

"It has no other troops on board than the ordinary compliment of ships. The minister Bruix is on board the fleet, which is commanded not by him, but by the son of a pilot of the name of Delmotte. We have no precise knowledge of his destination; but it is generally believed to be for Cadiz. This conjecture is strengthened by the embarking of the minister of the marine, and by that of a double number of officers on board each of the vessels. The first, it is said, goes to organize the composition of the combined fleet, and the latter are to take the command of the Spanish vessels."

May 23.

A private letter from China, dated Dec. 1, states that the Emperor had communicated to the British factory his intention of extending the commerce of China to this country in many valuable articles which had been hitherto prohibited. The Emperor has been much indisposed at Pekin, and had removed further eastward to his royal residence, attended by the Lama, for the benefit of the air which is purer by four degrees. The gentlemen belonging to the British factory have been instructed in the Chinese language, and proper insructions sent to Canton, by order of the Emperor, for that purpose, in consequence of a requisition having been made to him through his ministers.

Citizen Backer is at Anspache, for the purpose of negociating an exchange of prisoners with the Imperial Commissioners. Every article of intelligence from the north of Germany, says a Paris paper, confirms the report that Paul I. is determined to harrass the king of Prussia, and the States of the Empire, who have abandoned Austria, and are on amicable terms with France.

May, 25.

Among a variety of strong facts, the recollection of which may serve to develope the origin of the Rastadt assassination, the following is a case in point:—On the 13th October, 1793, the French Convention framed a decree, by which all the subjects of his Britannic Majesty were stripped of their property, and imprisoned. The pretext which served to cloak this infamous proceeding was a pretended insult shewn to the French nation in the person of Beauvais, one of the Representatives of the People. This man was said to have been put to death by the English, at Toulon; and as Barrere stated in his report to the Convention, not to have suffered like a freeman, but to have been hanged like a slave. After the re-capture of Toulon, Beauvais was found alive and in good health. It then appeared that his conduct had exposed him to the resentment of his countrymen, and that he owed his safety to the generous protection of the British Officers. Impressed with the noble behaviour of the enemies of his country, he set off for Paris, with a full determination to make known the humanity of the English towards him; but he was dispatched on the road, by secret orders of the Committee of Public Safety. These particulars transpired only after the death of Robespierre, and were mentioned publicly by Freron in the Convention. An account of what passed on that subject, this writer published in his journal. It may naturally be asked, if these men were capable of raising an infamous slander, for the purpose of gratifying their avarice, and then of murdering one of their own Deputies, to prevent the Discovery of their villainy, is it rash to charge them with the crime in question? a crime, which, considered almost in any point of view, stands unparalleled in the annals of mankind.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

Probably we should exagerate his number if after all reductions we were to allow that Moreau has now 25,000 men at his disposal. The garrisons of Mantua and Peschiera, have taken from him 15,000—6000 at least must be taken up in guarding Tortona; 4000 for Alexandria; and some sort of garrisons there must be at Novarra, Vercell, and Valence—Turin requires 20,000 men. Every district of Piedmont calls for strong detachments to watch the enterprises of the inhabitants who are rising in all quarters. We may safely conclude then that this army is on the point of experiencing some fatal reverse, and that it will scarcely be sufficient for the defence of the plains of Piedmont.

It is a question whether this army will, or will not, receive a re-inforcement by the return of 15,000 men scattered over the kingdom of Naples, the Ecclesiastical States, Tuscany. The order of their retreat has certainly been sent them by the Directory; but very slowly, and not till after the 5th of April. The allies appeared to have had time to throw a considerable body on the right of the Po, so as to cut off this small army, of whose movements no positive advices have yet been received. To facilitate its junction with him, Moreau has moved a great part of his forces towards Genoa: but this disposition must leave all the Eastern part of Piedmont, the Lake, Maggoire, and St. Gothard, at the mercy of the Austrians. As to the recruits afforded by the Conscript levies, a very feeble support can be expected from these raw soldiers, young, undisciplined and unwilling, to an army routed, and continually harrassed by an enemy, who will not give them time to breathe.

We may then be allowed to hope that the conquest of Piedmont will not be attended with obstacles so great as might be feared; and that before the end of the year Marshal Suwarrow will, with the point of his sword, have torn to pieces the act of Abdication forced from the unhappy King of Sardania.

All our presages on the disposition of the people of Italy, are verified. In all parts their rage against the French has manifested itself. In every place they have run to meet the Austrians offering their services, bringing money, burning the trees of liberty, and threatning to exterminate those of their countrymen who have participated in the Revolution. The Generals had the wisdom to prevent all acts of vengence by taking all the inhabitants, without distinction, under their protection, and publishing *Amnesties for all past offences.*

VIENNA, April 7.

LETTER.

"Advices from the Archduke Charles at Stockach confirm the taking of the town of Englican on the right bank of the Rhine, which was effected on the 17th by the Prince of Schwartzenberg with the loss of only 14 men.

"Yesterday evening our government received dispatches from Field-marshal Suwarrow, which bring advice that Field-marshal Keim had gained another considerable advantage over the French on the banks of the Adda, in the neighborhood of Cremona. Field marshal Suwarrow had resolved continually to follow the enemy, at the head of 50,000 men, till he forced them to a battle. He detached a corps into Ferrarese, to support the insurrection of the people there, while another strong corps blockaded Mantua.

"The corps of the Prince of Conde has already arrived at the frontiers of Austrian Silesia. His Russian Imperial Majesty has added to this corps a fine regiment of cavalry of 1500 men. Four numerous Russian columns will follow the corps of the Prince of Conde, which troops are destined to reinforce the army on the Rhine.

"Another Russian corps, destined for Italy, the 1st division of which entered East Gallicia, on the 8th inst. consists in the whole of 10,609 men, and 5,739 horses."

Trieste, April 21.

An Austrian courier extraordinary has brought to the victorious Italian army a present of 100,000 florins, several crosses of the order of Teresa, and three standards worked by the Empress, to be distributed among those regiments which have most signalized themselves.

On the 19th, the fourth and last column of the first Russian auxiliary corps arrived at Verona.

Roveredo, April 22.

The Austrian troops continue to prosecute their victories, and have penetrated still farther into the Cisalpine territory; three days since their head-quarters were at Montechiaro, and to day they are at Cremona. The French head-quarters are at Milan. Several places in the Cisalpine territory, have been declared in a state of siege; Mantua is blockaded in form. Two hundred men who came out to reconnoitre were taken prisoners. The garrison of Peschiera has offered to evacuate that town on condition they might be allowed to retire to Milan, but this has been refused. General Kray has marched with 30,000 men on a secret expedition.

The peasants of eighteen places in the Mantuanese are in insurrection against the French: they are 14,000 in number, and have applied to the Austrians for aid: 460 cavalry and 600 infantry have been sent them, and they have taken Mirandola.

An insurrection has likewise broken out in the Piedmontese. At Vicevano, Tortona and Novarra, all are in motion. The country of Ferara, is under arms, and the inhabitants volutarily join the Austrians. An insurrection has likely taken place in the Roman territory.

Trent, April 22.

According to the latest letters from Italy, another severe action took place on the 20th between the French and the Austrians near Cremona, in which General Keim repulsed the republicans, and took from them several pieces of artillery and some ammunition waggons. The Austrians have likewise taken two French military chests with other effects and warlike stores.

Casal Maggiore, April 23.

The battle fought on the 20th by Gen. Keim, between Cremena and Rescoverte was very severe, and a great number of men were killed on both sides; the consequence was likewise important. The French are now cut off from the division on the other side of the Po in the Ferrarese. The operations of the Austrians will now be principally directed against Milan. The French army has divided itself, and a large body of troops has been detached to the frontiers of Piedmont, to secure the strong places there.—General Moreau, it is said is wounded; but this requires confirmation. The Russians are marching against Pizighetone. They have already cut in pieces several French advanced posts, and will make terrible reprisals should the French set any places on fire.

An Austrian General has been ordered to advance with his corps through the Parmesan territory, to prevent the army of Gen. Macdonald from retreating towards the Apennines and Genoa. The favorable disposition of the inhabitants towards the Austrians greatly facilitates their operation, as it is not necessary that they should leave troops behind them.

Roverdo, April 23.

The corps of Gen. Vuckassowick, will be reinforced by several thousand men: in order to penetrate into the Valtelin, and come on the rear of the French in the Grisons.

April 24.

The Austrian corps which has advanced by Ponte di Legun and Valcamonicam is destined against Bergamo. Our Army continually advances, and is already in possession of Parma, Lodi, and Pizzighetone.

NEW-YORK, July 19.

We this day continue our foreign details: and as every movement of the contending powers, both by sea and land, must prove highly interesting, we shall lose no time in extracting from the stock of foreign details now before us.

It appears, that on the 15th of April, the Russian and Turkish fleets, consisting of 40 sail of men of war, and 46 transports, sailed from the island of Corfu with troops on board for Italy; and, that, on the 16ht of April, two large armies were collected in Sicily, aided by the English land and sea-forces, ready to make a descent on the kingdom of Naples.

The most probable cause of this grand movement is, to take General Mc Donald in his rear, and prevent his giving any aid to the French in the Cisalpine Republic.

As to the English, Russian and Turkish fleets, it is highly probable they formed a junction before the first of May, for, from the above, it seems the Russian and Turkish fleets sailed for Italy the 15th of April, where they must have found the English fleet.

The combined armies as they advance into Italy, gather the peasantry of the country, who are incensed against the French for the very reason that all others are who have experienced the effects of their fraternity. Thus the combined forces daily become more formidable, and of course more likely to rid that country of those demons of destruction.

The French, on the contrary, meet with much greater loss by the desertion of the Italians they have compelled to join their standard, than by the loss of men in battle, &c. These deserters, having become acquainted with the use of arms, must prove very useful in opposing their former French disciplinarians.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 29th, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be indorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moiety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, July 16.

THE FLEETS.

Yesterday arrived capt. James Freeman, in 53 days from Malaga. He communicated to us the following sketch of intelligence:

May 6 The French fleet passed Gibraltar, 25 sail of the line.

May 10. The English fleet, under Earl St. Vincents, passed Gibraltar, 22 sail of the line.

May 12. The Spanish fleet left Cadiz, 15 sail of the line.

[May 23d. capt. F. sailed from Malaga.]

May 24 off Gibraltar, was boarded from an English sloop of war, commanded by captain Moore, from Earl St. Vincents bound to Gibraltar with dispatches, had sailed 600 miles in 48 hours. On being asked the news, captain Moore said he was not at liberty to make any *particular* communication, until he had delivered the letters of which he was the bearer; he however declared that the French and English fleets had engaged, and that the latter had got the better; but the action was not decisive—as the French progressed up, and the English was following; expecting the French would be met in front by lord Nelson with his squadron, and some Russian and Turkish ships, which, with the co-operation of Earl St. Vincents below, would render their defeat easy and complete. Cutters had been seasonably dispatched, to require lord Nelson's assistance, with all the vessels he could collect. Captain Moore said that the French expedition had been frustrated by the engagement with earl St Vincent's; that the re-capture of Minorca was intended to be the first act of it. Captain M. further said, that off Carthagena he fell in with the Spanish fleet from Cadiz, which had experienced a very violent storm, and seven sail of the line were completely dismasted. After leaving this fleet, off Cape de Gatt, fell in with six English ships bound up, which were sufficient to destroy the Spanish ships in their then miserable situation.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 3, received by captain Freeman.

"French papers observe silence relative to the late events in Italy and on the Rhine. We know by private letters, that the directory is much alarmed, and they add, that every man, from the age of 20 to 32, is ordered into the field, under a new requisition and distinct from the conscript. Many have declared they will sooner die by their own hands, than leave their families, to farther the ambitious views of the Directory. The elections have been turbulent in many parts of France; and assassinations never were more frequent than at present.

The Austrians have entered Switzerland, and have taken Bazil. Jourdan is elected a member of the Council of Ancients. A courier from Leghorn, says, there are only 300 French troops there; and it is said the French are about to evacuate Tuscany.

There is a royal order passed, which will be published in a few days, which prohibits all intercourse with the Spanish settlements in neutral vessels; or other than Spanish subjects. The order says, the Spanish nation receives no benefit from the permission given to neutrals to trade with its settlements; on the contrary, that it is a disadvantage to the nation at large, and that the neutral is the only person that gains. This will cut off our trade with the Havannah for a short time. Spain cannot supply her colonies during the war."

The day captain F. sailed from Malaga, a letter was received from Madrid dated May 10, which said, that the king of Naples was reinstated in his throne, and that the French had evacuated Tuscany. Mantua and Milan are taken by the Austrians.

Extract of a letter from Salem, July 15.

"*Capt. Williams, in 44 days from Hamburgh, has brought important news. The French ministers, in a few hours after they left Rastadt, were murdered in their carriages by an advanced post of Austrian Hussars, before their wives and children. The Directory have appealed to the governments of the world, in a passionate manifesto, on this occasion. They charge the Archduke with being accessary to the transaction. Vengeance is enjoined upon the soldiery.* No quarters are, in future, to be given. *Lord Bridport is gone after the French fleet. Rewbell is gone out of the French Directory; and no one had been chosen in his stead.*"

A committee of young men of this town, on Saturday last, waited on the President of the United States to request the honor of his presence at the intended celebration on the 17th instant. The President politely expressed himself obliged to the gentlemen for their invitation, but that the fatigues he should necessarily undergo, in consequence of his engagements for Commencement, rendered his attendance impossible.

A correspondent, who is pleased with the spirit of our young men, hopes to see the American Flag displayed in the various parts of the town, and upon all the shipping in our harbour. And would suggest the propriety of all the armed vessels firing a federal discharge on Wednesday morning, 17th inst.

ALL PERSONS,

INDEBTED to the Estate of ABRAHAM DICKS, Esq. late Sheriff of the County of Delaware, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said Estate to authenticate and present them for settlement. Also, all those who have deposited writings with said deceased to apply for them to

WILLIAM PENNOCK, Adm'r.

Springfield, Delaware county, 1st mo. 8th, 1799.

jan. 8 tawtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 20.

Six per Cent.	1 5/3 to 4d	
Deferred 6 per Cent.	1 3/4	
Three per Cent.	9/	
BANK United States,	15	Advance.
—— North America,	15	
—— Pennsylvania,	14	
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	10 to 12	
—— Pennsylvania, shares,	27 to 28	
8 per Cent Stock—funded—par		
Do. Scrip with the five instalments a	}	below par.
Do. the 5th Instalment only	6	
East-India Company of N. A. par.		
Land Warrants, 30 dolls. per 100 acres.		

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London,	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 à 90 days
Amsterdam,	35 à 37-100 per florin
Hamburgh	30 23à -100 per Mark Banco.

Nos. 1 and 2, in defence of the conduct of the Alms House and House of Employ, are necessarily postponed to Monday.

The English papers are of opinion, that Bonnier and Roberjot were procured to be assassinated by the Directory themselves; and the circumstances which have succeeded that event fully confirm this idea. In this point of view, it is to be regretted that Jean de Brie, the master villain of the trio, had the fortune to escape. De Brie is the identical monster who proposed in the Convention to form a Legion of assassins, to consist of 1200, and to be dispatched to the different courts of Europe, in order to annihilate all the crowned heads, and other eminent characters.

The vessel seen lately on the coast, and supposed to be a French privateer, proves to be an English armed schooner.

MR. FENNO,

AN article which appeared in your paper of Thursday the 18th inst. is a gross misrepresentation of the fact. Samuel Lewis, (the person who was *rattanned* and sent the account to your office, of course not a very impartial one) was so mean and ungentlemanly as to use abusive language to a gentleman's wife, for which he had a rod of the smallest size shaken over his shoulders. This sir, the little man magnifies to danger of assassination.

"*Boaz commanded his young men, saying, Let her glean even among the sheaves, and reproach her not: and let fall also some of the handfulls of purpose for her.*"

IN the chapter from which I have chosen my text, we are presented with two characters peculiarly worthy our attention. The one is that of a respectable and wealthy farmer, superintending the labors of the field. He is exhibited to us as a man "into whose lap, nature had poured her abundance," but who had, nevertheless, a heart of compassion for human woe and "a hand open as day for melting charity."

The other is that of a poor young widow, a woman "of sorrow and acquainted with grief," who, after the death of her husband, had abandoned her native country, and, though destitute of property, had followed the declining fortune of her mother-in-law into a "strange land." Notwithstanding the shafts of adversity had sorely wounded her, still, borne above despondency by her virtue and fortitude of soul, she determined to seek, by frugality and honorable industry, a comfortable subsistence for herself and the indigent Naomi. In pursuit of this object, we find her gleaning the harvest-field of the generous Boaz.

In this exhibition, not only the munificence of Boaz, but, particularly the *motives* from which it sprang, and the *manner* in which it was conferred, deserve our attention and improvement.

Although this farmer of Bethlehem was a gentleman and "mighty man of wealth," we find no intimation of that lavish profusion, which, without discretion or merit, indiscriminately bestows upon the worthless and deserving, and "dulls the palm with entertainment of each new hatch'd, unfledged comrade." On the contrary, he appears to have sought out "among the thorns and dangers of this world," the sons and daughters of affliction, to whom he opened his heart and his treasure with unostentatious liberality. That the kindness of Boaz to this amiable stranger proceeded from a desire to reward merit and encourage virtue, and not from that "looseness of soul" which wastes the means of liberality by prodigal and indiscriminate bounty, evidently appears from the unaffected simplicity with which he assigns the reasons of his conduct. Though the *person* of this fair supplicant was unknown to him, he had perfectly learned her *circumstances* and *character*. "For it hath fully shewed me," said he, "all that thou hast done unto thy mother-in-law, since the death of thine husband: and how thou hast left thy father and thy mother in the land of thy nativity and art come unto a people which thou knewest not heretofore." As much as to say; accept, therefore, "the oil and the wine" which a stranger would pour into the wounds of thy bleeding heart. By thy virtue hast thou merited a reward at the hands of all, and at mine shalt thou receive it freely.

Not content, however, with merely doing a "*good action*," and that to a deserving object; he also takes care that it be "done with a *good grace*." He does not blazon to the world that he is about to take under his wing a forlorn and needy stranger, who is perishing for lack of meat. He does not attempt, by a pompous display of his munificence, to impress her mind with the weight of her obligation, or with the superabundance of his own bounty. He does not wound her feelings and cover her face with blushes by proffering the sheaves which are already bound or the shocks which are already gathered. But giving as though he gave not, he spares her the pain of a conscious dependence, by thus accosting her, with the gentlest benignity: "Ruth, hearest thou not, my daughter? Go not to glean in another field, but abide here fast by my maidens." At the same time, though without her knowledge, "for she had risen up to glean, he commanded his young men, saying; let her glean, even among the sheaves and reproach her not, and let fall also some of the handfuls of purpose for her."

Boaz, all along, seems fully sensible that there is an independence and self-confidence implanted, by the hand of nature, in every ingenuous mind, and that, being there implanted for the noblest purposes, it ought to be nurtured with care and cherished with tenderness. He well knew, that a person, whose exquisite sensibility had conducted her, through the rugged road of poverty and misfortune, to a distance from her native country and native connexions, for the sake of gratifying an affectionate fondness for a faithful and beloved friend, "would rather live upon the vapor of a dungeon," than receive, at the hand of a haughty Dives, a paltry favor seasoned with insolence or reproach, or even conferred with cold indifference. He will knew, that to a mind like hers, relief gently and delicately administered, would be, like the falling of an evening dew, both grateful and refreshing; while the coldness or ostentation of that unfeeling charity bestowed upon a common beggar, would blast every ingenuous emotion of the soul; or, like the "sweeping rain, which leaveth no food" behind, would confound or overwhelm her.

There *may be*, however, and often *are* instances of those who are incapable of affording relief to the stranger and the destitute. To such, as well as to others, a few words by way of exhortation, may not be deemed unseasonable.

Let us remember, my brethren, that we all have mutual wants and dependencies, and that we feel, alike, that delicacy which necessarily accompanies an acknowledged inferiority, in any respect, to our fellow mortals about us. If we feel a willingness and ability to encourage the desponding, to strengthen the weak, to raise the fallen, or to relieve the afflicted and the stranger, why should we not, by even anticipating their requests, or by improving the first hints of their necessity, afford them the needed assistance, and, at the same time, spare them the pain of an acknowledged dependance? Why not, like Boaz, without waiting for a formal and reluctant petition, say to the thirsty, "Go unto the vessels and drink of that which the young men have drawn:" and to the hungry, "at meal time, come thou hither and eat of the bread and dip thy morsel in the vinegar." Why not request this as a favor from a *friend*, rather than coldly proffer it as a charity to a *beggar*? There is no danger that obligations conferred in this way will not be perceived and understood. On the contrary, they will, on this very account, be received with a double relish, and acknowledged with twofold gratitude. Did not Ruth realize her obligation when she "fell on her face to the ground" and with grateful surprise exclaimed, "why have I found grace in thine eyes that thou shouldest take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?"

If, on the other hand, we are under the hard necessity of "sending the needy empty away," let our denial be tempered with kindness and lenity; remembering that "pleasant words are as an honey comb, sweet to the soul," and are able, almost, to soften into a favor, even denial itself. For the attainment of this excellence, the observance of one plain rule is abundantly sufficient:—that we exert ourselves to "*be good*," rather than "*seem so*;" and really to possess and exercise, rather than ostentatiously to affect that charity which "shall cover a multitude of sins."

The Lay Preacher of Pennsylvania.

No. VII.

To the Managers of the Alms-House and House of Employ.

GENTLEMEN,

Notwithstanding all I have said, Charitas still maintains, that you pay three dollars a week for the board of all your patients, though every account rendered to you for the last three years contradicts him. See the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, wherein,

10 759 days are charged from	77 to 1.67 cts. a week	
45 days	at	2 33
5,859 days	at	3 0
10,368 are given in charity.		

Besides the above, considerable numbers are taken into the Hospital as poor, who, if there was no such institution would fall upon the Guardians to maintain.

After this statement, will any credit be given by the candid enquirer to W. and Charitas? I presume not.

But is this all the Managers of the Hospital have been willing to do for the sick poor of the city and liberties? By no means; they have offered the Guardians for three years past, to take in all recent accidents of wounds and fractures happening in the streets without an order for admission, but this generous proposal has not been accepted—and why? because it will not support the absurd and extravagant idea of connecting a Hospital with your institution—a scheme that may please your physicians, though it is in direct opposition to the original plan of the Alms-House and *House of Employ*. They have also proposed to take in upon charity all your cases for amputation, but no—you prefer keeping them in your crowded apartments, to the great annoyance of all your other paupers, to please the doctors, to whom you were at first very condescending—and on whom at last, you are dependant.

Even at this time, I expect, you are maintaining six paupers whom the Managers of the Hospital, lately offered to take free of expence—I mean the four venereals, the case of diabetes, and an other,* for whom one of your Managers signed the usual security for cloathing only; but his good intentions were afterwards defeated by your with-holding the patients. Will you, or will even your defenders Charitas and W. undertake to say, that for this conduct you are not highly culpable? To speak plain, you ought to pay the expence of maintaining them out of your own pockets, for rejecting not only this, but every other offer of the same kind, because, you have certainly no right to support a person one day, at the public cost, that can maintain himself, or when another will take him off your hands and support him for nothing.

* I mention these cases because it has been alledged they were *curious*, and therefore your doctors wished to retain them.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

Arrived at the Fort—

Brig Molly, Huggins, Trinidad—left it 14th June.

Capt. Richards, of the schooner Dick, arrived at the Fort from St. Thomas, informs that he left there the 4th inst. the following vessels:—

Brig Hiram, of Wilmington, and sloop Supply, of Philadelphia, both arrived the last of June.

Brig Lark, Brown, of Philadelphia, arrived the 3d July.

He also informs, that St. Thomas's was full of American vessels, that several of them had sailed for La Guira and a market, as American produce was cheaper in St. Thomas than in Philadelphia—That he left there two French privateers, ready to sail on a cruise—one a three masted schooner, and the other a common rigged schr.—both belonging to Guadalonpe.

July 7th, lat. 24, 27, long. 68, 16, W. the Dick was chased by a ship for two hours, but not gaining on Capt. Richards, she gave up the pursuit.

To be Let for the Summer Season,

Adjoining to, and on the north-west side of the Centre Square,

Two very pleasant and convenient

ROOMS,

On the lower floor, suitable for offices. Enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

MAT'W. M'CONNELL.

July 20. 102w

UNITED STATES, *Pennsylvania District.* } ss.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi. fa. to me directed by the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Merchants' Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia on Thursday the 1st day of August next at 12 o'clock at noon,

305¼ acres No. 141, located by James Shaw, situate on the easterly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, between Tuskarory and Monijoppa, and known by the name of Long reach or Long bottom.

317 acres No. 721, located and patented by Archibald Stewart, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, a little below the mouth of Tunchaunack creek.

318 acres No. 2335, located by Wm. Harrison, situate on the west side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Lachawannack,

274 acres No. 1986, located by David Frazer, situate on the southerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, alled Poiat no Point.

292 acres No. 3311, located by Pat. Savage, situate on a branch of Mill creek.

309 acres No. 702, located by Jno. Hammond, situate on the westerly side of N. E. branch of Susquehanna, about 4½ miles below the mouth of Tunkchsunack.

501¼ acres No. 3309, located by Christopher Mike, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, at a place called the Meadows.

320 acres No. 1775, located by Wm. Crooks, situate on the westerly side of the N. E. branch of Susquehanna, opposite Manjappa.

352 acres No. 721, located by John Brown, situate on the easterly side of the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna, between 3 and 4 miles below the mouth of Tunkchannack.

900 acres on the Plains called Abraham's Plains,

Be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Archibald Stewart deceased, and to be sold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's office, at Philadelphia, 20th July '99. } dtrA

To be Sold,

A TWO story frame HOUSE, two Rooms and Garret two fire places—It is situated on the Passyunk road, between Christian and Carpenters streets, at the corner of Merrk's lane. The Lot is forty feet in front on the public street, which is one hundred and eight feet front, to the lane, with a large garden. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises. The house is on a low ground rent, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

july 20 ¶ 3t

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE of one share of the Bank of the United States bearing date 1st January 1793, in the name of Joseph Thornburgh, No. 5138, for the renewal of which application hath been made at said Bank, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice thereof.

ROBERT DENISON, Junr.

Philadelphia, june 17. d3m

FOR SALE,

Glasgow Works & Farm,

Situate in Montgomery county, about one mile and an half from Pottstown.

THE Farm consists of upwards of eight hundred acres of land, about two hundred and fifty of which is woodland; a large proportion excellent watered meadow, besides clover fields, and a good orchard—There are about 125 acres of good wheat and rye now in the ground; 35 acres of indian corn and 15 of oats; from sixty to seventy tons of hay are made annually; the fences have been repaired within the last three years with twelve thousand new chesnut rails, none of which were made on the place.

The Works consist of a forge for the manufacturing of bar iron, well manned; a tilt hammer; a grist mill with two pairs of stones, one pair of them burrs, with rolling screen, &c. a saw mill, and Smith's shop, the whole in good order. There is a sufficient stock of cord wood now coaling to supply the works for one year, and the Subscriber will engage to furnish within a convenient distance, as much more, to be cut next winter, making together two years stock from this time.

Near the works is the dwelling house large and roomy, and commanding an extensive view; a barn, stables for a number of horses, wash, smoke, ice, and milk houses, of stone; and two gardens inclosed with stone walls, with a sufficient number of houses for the accommodation of workmen, and a large stone coal house. There has also been lately built a two-story stone dwelling house for a tenant who works part of the farm.

The purchaser can be accommodated with waggons, horses, and every other kind of stock, necessary for carrying on the business.

About one fifth of the purchase money will be wanted, and the remainder in yearly instalments.

The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *James Rowland*, no. 23, north Second street, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JOSEPH POTTS, Junr.

july 8 3awaw

FOR SALE,

At the two mile stone, on the Wessahickon, or Ridge Road,

A Place containing about eighty acres, in parts or the whole together, as may suit the purchaser. There is on the premises a house 47 1-2 feet front, by 43 1-2 deep, a scullery, milk house, pump, ice house, and farm house, a large barn, 60 feet by 32, with stalls for 25 horses and cows, a carriage house, and a pump of good water in the barn yard, and a second milk house supplied by a spring. The grounds are well manured, and laid out in good stile, with an abundance of ornamental, and fruit trees, the situation healthy and high, commanding a view of the city and Delaware. There is also a small distance from the mansion house a farm house in good repair, with kitchen, stable, &c. and a pump of good water: For terms apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH.
No. 171, Chesnut Street.

March 12.

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, south Front street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,

With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of

Fashionable English Hats,

Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.

june 29 1aw6m

BOARDING.

☞ Three or four gentlemen may be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at Mrs M'Crea's, No. 29, north Eighth street.

may 30 th.fa.mo. tf

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Tuesday the 23d day of July next, at the Tontine Coffee-House, in the City of New-York, 48,000 acres, of very valuable Land, situate in the county of Tioga, state of New-York, Southerly of the military tract and Northerly of the town of Chemung, being part of the tract, commonly known by the name of Watkins and Flint's great tract; this tract is surveyed, and divided into Townships and quarter Townships, and the premises hereby advertised for sale, consists of the North East and North West quarters of Township No. 1, the South West quarter of Township No. 6, the North East quarter of Township No. 7, South East quarter of Township No. 8, the North West quarter of Township No. 9, and two lots, in Township No. 11, and 12, adjoining the Owego River, or Creek, containing together upwards of 3000 acres. Two of the above mentioned quarter Townships are divided into lots of from 250 to 200 acres; there are a number of settlers on the tract, and several good roads pass through it, and the surrounding country is in a rapid state of improvement—These lands will be sold in quarter Townships, or smaller quantities to accommodate the purchasers, on the following easy terms.—One fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the execution of the Deed, and the Residue in three equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, or other good security. The title is indisputable, and the maps and field books containing a description of the lands, may be seen, by applying to Colonel Aaron Burr, Henry Rutgers, Alexander Roberson, or Marinus Willet of the city of New York, who will treat with any person, inclining to purchase previous to the above day of Sale.

New-York, May 23. 25 Sts

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS THREE STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATE in Walnut near Fifth street, is well calculated for a genteel boarding house. Enquire at no. 108, Walnut-street.

june 7 3aw3w

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made for the issue of certificates for twenty two shares of the Stock of the Bank of the United States, in lieu of the undermentioned certificates for a like number of shares of the stock of the said Institution, in favour of James Eckley Colley, of Liverpool, lost by the capture of the Diana, Richard Kirkbride, master, on a voyage from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Great-Britain, viz.

Two certificates, No. 27,000 and 27001 for five shares each. Three certificates. No. 27002 and 27004, for four shares each.

G. SIMPSON, *Cashier.*

Bank of the United States, May 23, 1799. } taw3m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

For Sale,

TWO three story Brick Houses, situated on the corner of King and Columbus streets, being equal to any situation in Alexandria, for the wholesale or retail business. The houses are 40 feet by 28, the stories are lofty, and the brick work done in the most elegant manner with stock fronts. One of the houses can be immediately occupied, being completely finished, the other will be finished by the first of October next. The back buildings to the above premises are also of brick, 16 feet square, with a number of other conveniences for the accommodation of a genteel family.

Each of the above houses will be sold subject to a ground rent of 40 dollars, with the priviledge of buying out at twelve and half year's purchase any time within four years from this date. Dry goods and groceries will be taken in part payment.

For terms apply to Mr. John Barnes, No. 16 South Third street, or John Foster or Nicholas Voss in Alexandria.

june 12. ¶eod4w.

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton, Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 1awtf

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the

UNITED STATES,

On the following Post-Roads,

WILL be received at the General Post-Office in Philadelphia, until the 12th day of August next, inclusive.

IN MAINE.

1. Scoodic by Machias, Chandler's river, Columbia and Narraguagus to Goldsboro', once a week, estimated eighty-eight miles.

From April 15th to October 15th—Leave Scoodic every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Goldsboro' the next Tuesday by 6 P. M. *Returning* Leave Goldsboro' every Wednesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Scoodic on Saturday by 10 A. M.

From October 15, to April 15—Leave Scoodic every Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro' on Wednesday by 6 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Gouldsboro' every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Scoodic on Sunday at 10 A. M.

2. From Gouldsboro' by Sullivan, Trenton, Blue Hill, Castine, Buckston, Prospect and Belfast to Ducktrap, once a week; estimated eighty five miles.

From *April 15, to October 15*—Leave Gouldsboro' every Wednesday, at 5 A. M. and arrive at Ducktrap on Saturday by 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Ducktrap every Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro' the next Tuesday by 6 P. M.

From *October 15 to April 15*—Leave Gouldsboro' every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Ducktrap on Sunday by 10 A. M. *Returning*, Leave Ducktrap every Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Gouldsboro' on Wednesday by 6 P. M.

3. From Machias to Passamaquoddy, once in two weeks.

Leave Machias every other Friday noon and arrive at Passamaquoddy on Saturday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Passamaquoddy every other Saturday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Machias on Sunday noon.

From October 15 to April 15—Leave Machias every other Saturday noon and arrive at Passamaquoddy on Sunday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Passamaquoddy every other Sunday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Machias on Monday at 2 P. M.

4. From Augusta by Readfield and Chester to Farmington, once in two weeks.

Leave Augusta every other Wednesday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Farmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Farmington every other Monday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Hallowell on Tuesday by 6 P. M.

IN VERMONT.

5. From Windsor, by Royalton, Randolph, Williamston and Montpelier to Burlington, once in two weeks.

Leave Windsor every other Thursday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Burlington on Saturday by 4 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Burlington every other Monday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Windsor on Wednesday by 4 P. M.

IN NEW-YORK.

6. From Fishkill to Newbury, once a week. Leave Fishkill every Friday at 4½ o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Newbury by 6 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Newbury every Friday at 2, P. M. and arrive at Fishkill at 4, P. M.

7. From Canandaigua by Hartford to Niagara once in two weeks.

Leave Canandaigua every other Monday, at 8 A. M. and arrive at Niagara the next Thursday by 9 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Niagara every other Thursday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Canandaigua on Sunday by 6 P. M.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

8. From Lewisburg by Milfinburgh, Aaronsburg, Milesburg, Bellefort and Centre Furnace to Alexandria once a week.

Leave Lewisburg every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Friday by 3 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Alexandria every Saturday at 8 A. M. and arrive at Lewisburg the next Tuesday by 10 A. M.

9. From Harrisburg by Clark's ferry, Millerstown, Thompsontown, Mifflintown, Lewistown, Culbertson's mills and Huntingdon to Alexandria, once a week.

May 15 to October 15—Leave Harrisburg every Sunday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next Tuesday by 7 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Alexandria every Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Harrisburg on Saturday at 4 P. M.

From *October 15 to May 15*—Leave Harrisburg every Monday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria on Wednesday by 7 P. M. *Returning*—Leave Alexandria every Friday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Harrisburg on Sunday by 4 P. M.

IN VIRGINIA.

10. From Morgantown by Petty John to Clarksburgh, once in two weeks. Leave Morgantown every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Clarksburg by 5 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Clarksburg every other Tuesday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Morgantown by 7 P. M.

11. From Petersburg by Suffex c. h. and Southampton c. h. to South Quay, once every month.

Leave Petersburg the first Tuesday in each month by noon, and arrive at South Quay on Wednesday by 7 P. M. *Returning*. Leave South Quay the first Thursday in each month by 8 A. M. and arrive at Petersburg on Friday by 1 P. M.

IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH-CAROLINA.

12. From Norfolk by Kempsville, Great Bridge, New Lebanon and Jonesboro' to Elizabeth city, once in two weeks.

Leave Norfolk every other Wednesday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Elizabeth city on Friday by 10 A. M. *Returning*. Leave Elizabeth city every other Monday at noon and arrive at Norfolk on Wednesday by 10 A. M.

13. From Suffolk by South Quay to Murfreesboro' once in two weeks.

Leave Suffolk every other Tuesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Murfreesboro' by 5 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Murfreesboro' every Wednesday at 9 A. M. and arrive at Suffolk by 6 P. M.

14. From Wythe court house, by Austinville, Grayson court house, Flower Gap and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Wythe court house every other Tuesday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Salem the next Thursday by 6 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Salem every other Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Wythe c. h. the next Monday by 6 P. M.

IN KENTUCKEY AND TENNESSEE.

15. From Moffats in Tennessee by Col Orrs, Powell's Valley, Cumberland Gap and Stamford to Danville, once a week.

Leave Moffats every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 7 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Danville every Tuesday by 5 A. M. and arrive at Moffats the next Friday by 10 A. M.

16. From Knoxville by South West Point, and Craig fort to Nashville once in two weeks.

Leave Knoxville every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Nashville the next Saturday by 7 P. M. *Returning*. Leave Nashville every other Monday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Knoxville the next Saturday by 7 P. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all Offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry Newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July, and October.

Note 7. The contracts for the routes Numbered 1 to 9, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st Oct. 1801. Contracts for the routes Numbered 10 to 16 are also to be in operation on the 1st day of October next and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Phila. June 10. 1799. } [14] d1w.af.eo13 A

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October, 1799, to the thirtieth day of September, 1800, both days inclusive, at the places and within the two districts herein after first mentioned; and also that separate proposals will be received at the said office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required as aforesaid, from the first day of January in the year 1800, to the thirty-first day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, at the place and within the several states herein after mentioned, viz.

First—Proposals to supply all rations, that may be required, at Ofwego; at Niagara; at Presqu'isle; at Michillimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Cincinnati; at Picque town, and Loramies stores; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie, at Fort Knox, and Ouatanon on the river Wabash; at Massic; at any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the southern boundary of the state of Kentucky and within the said state; at Knoxville; at all other posts and places within the state of Tennessee; at South West Point; at Tellico Block-house, at St. Stephens on the river Tombigby and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries; below the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required, at Point-Petre; at Coleraine; at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia; at all forts or stations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be stationed.

Fourth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleston, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of South Carolina.

Fifth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Island, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville, at Salisbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited in the state of North Carolina.

Sixth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at Kempsville, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leesburg, at Fredericksburg, at Carterfville, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, in the state of Virginia.

Seventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladensburg, at George town, at Harper's ferry, at Easttown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Maryland.

Eighth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Bristol, at Yorktown, at Carlisle, at Lewistown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Washington, at Eastown, at Wilmington, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, except the posts within the state of Pennsylvania, enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Ninth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hackensac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Jersey.

Tenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at New-York, at West-Point, at Fluthing, at Haerlem, at West-Chester, at Poughkeepsie, at Kenderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conejoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of New York, except the posts within the said state enumerated in the first proposals aforesaid.

Eleventh—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield at Guilford, at New-Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the State of Connecticut.

Twelfth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Point, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits the of state of Rhode-Island.

Thirteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portland in the District of Maine Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boston, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the state of Massachusetts.

Fourteenth—Proposals to supply all rations that may be required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Windsor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at any Fort, place or places, where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound of salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork, and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations, soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at the rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the ration, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit Niagara and Ofwego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses, sustained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplie which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

march 29

Valuable Lands for Sale.

ON Tuesday the 20th of August next, I shall expose to public sale, at the town of New-Market, in Dorchester county, all that valuable tract or parcel of land commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands, situated on the south side and binding on the Choptank river several miles, supposed to contain about six thousand acres, to be divided into lots to contain from 100 to 500 acres each: The terms of sale as follow, viz. Purchasers to give bond immediately after the sale with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, in four equal annual instalments, agreeably to an act, entitled, "An act appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the lands commonly called the Choptank Indian Lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned;" passed at November session, 1798.

WM. MARBURY, Agent
for the state of Maryland.

april 19. d3m

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.

AN Excellent three story Brick House, situate the corner of 7th and Race-streets:—the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the Lot is 76 feet front on Race-street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in Front of it.

Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, and good Wharf, situate in Water-street, between Arch and Race-streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water-street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the south 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz esq. on the south, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant

A large elegant two story Stone House, situate on the Point no Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Bibirry Township, Philadelphia county near the Red Lyon, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquessing Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises.

A small plantation in Horsham Township, Montgomery county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of traveller's horses; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation: there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm——Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this state.

☞ The House in Race-street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water-street, are now

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth-streets, to

JOSEPH BALL.

feb 7 tfwd tf

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